

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

December 19, 2003

Mr. J. I. Palmer, Jr., Regional Administrator
USEPA, Region 4
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

Dear Mr. Palmer:

As a requirement for continued participation in South Carolina's 8-Hour Ozone Early Action Compact, enclosed you will find the December 2003 Progress Report completed by participating counties and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). Enclosure 1 includes the report for DHEC and Enclosure 2 includes the report for each participating county, grouped by the following areas:

Appalachian: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg
Catawba: Chester, Lancaster, Union, York
Pee Dee: Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro
Waccamaw: Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg
Santee Lynches: Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter
Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester: Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester
Low Country: Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper
Lower Savannah: Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Orangeburg
Central Midlands: Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland
Upper Savannah: Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, Saluda

The modeling and emissions inventory components of the early action process remain on schedule. Meetings continue to be held with local stakeholder groups to assist in determining the emission reduction strategies that will be included in the final local Early Action Plans due to EPA in March 2004. DHEC has requested assistance from EPA, Region 4 in determining emission reductions from proposed strategies.

Thank you for the assistance and support EPA has provided in this process. We look forward to continuing to work with EPA as we implement measures to achieve cleaner air sooner for South Carolina and our neighboring states. Should you have questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Jim Joy, Chief of DHEC's Bureau of Air Quality at (803) 898-4123 or Henry Phillips of his staff at (803) 898-3260.

Sincerely,

R. Lewis Shaw, P.E.
Deputy Commissioner
Environmental Quality Control

Enclosures: 1. South Carolina DHEC December 2003 Progress Report
 2. December 2003 Progress Reports for Participating Local Areas

cc: Kay Prince, EPA Region 4
 County Officials (no attachments*)
 Ron Methier, GA Dept. of Natural Resources (no attachments*)
 Keith Overcash, NC Dept. of Environmental and Natural Resources (no attachments*)
 EQC District Directors (no attachments*)

*All those not receiving attachments will be notified when materials are placed on website.

Statewide Initiatives and Emission Reduction Strategies

Early Action Compact Milestone December, 2003
List of Emission Reduction Strategies Under Consideration
Bureau of Air Quality – DHEC
State of South Carolina

Based on stakeholder consultation and taking into consideration resource and political constraints, the following control measures under consideration can be reasonably implemented. It is anticipated these measures under consideration will assist South Carolina in achieving and/or maintaining the 8-hour ozone standard by 2007 and beyond.

Measure under Consideration	Detailed description of measure	Current assessment of emission reductions	Proposed date for implementation	Geographic area and/or local government
Ozone Forecast/Outreach and Education	The Division of Emissions, Modeling and Support develops a forecast for the 8-hour ozone standard. The forecast is for four areas within South Carolina. These areas include the Upstate, Central Midlands, Central Savannah River and Pee Dee. The Catawba area, including Chester, Lancaster and York counties is included in North Carolina's forecast through a cooperative partnership. A link for the Catawba forecast is included on DHEC's website. This year, 2003, was the first year that South Carolina forecasted for the Pee Dee area. The Division of Air Planning, Development and Outreach is responsible for disseminating the ozone forecast to interested individuals and groups across the state, primarily during the summer months. The forecast serves as a public health advisory to protect those persons who are most at risk to the effects of ozone.	Directionally Sound	Ongoing	Forecast Areas: Upstate area - Anderson, Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Abbeville, Laurens, Greenwood, Spartanburg, Cherokee, and, Union counties. Central Midlands area – Newberry, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Richland, Calhoun, Kershaw, and, Sumter. Central Savannah River area – Allendale, Barnwell, Aiken, Saluda, Edgefield, and, McCormick. Pee Dee area – Lee, Darlington, Florence, and, Chesterfield
Support activities implemented by local areas participating in the EAC	SC has been and will continue to work with EPA to assist local areas in determining the emission reduction strategies that will assist the area in achieving emission reductions needed for attaining and maintaining the 8-hour ozone standard within their respective area. The Division of Air Planning, Development and	Directionally Sound	Ongoing	Statewide

Refer to the December 2003 Progress Reports submitted by individual areas for additional activities.

Measure under Consideration	Detailed description of measure	Current assessment of emission reductions	Proposed date for implementation	Geographic area and/or local government
	<p>Outreach continues to develop a Resource Guide for Air Quality Improvement that contains useful information to assist counties in planning for cleaner air sooner. This guide is a work-in-progress in which DHEC will continue to search for new information and ask that any information gathered and/or found by counties be shared so that it can be added and used for the benefit of everyone. This guide consists of informational text, pamphlets, hand-outs, useful websites, and other resources that will serve as a tool for county planning.</p> <p>Fact sheets have either been developed or revised to assist with understanding ozone, ozone monitoring and the ozone design value. Copies of these fact sheets were included in the June 2003 submittal.</p> <p>Forms for the milestones have been developed by the Division and provided to the participating areas to assist with the reporting aspect of the EAC. These forms were approved by EPA and were shared with other states involved in the EAP process.</p>			
Open Burning	Revise the existing state regulation (R.61-62.2, Prohibition of Open Burning) to reduce statewide NOx/PM/CO emissions. The DHEC Board granted initial approval of the proposed regulation on October 9, 2003. An informational forum was held on November 24, 2003. Final approval by the DHEC Board will be requested January 8, 2004, for submittal to the state legislature.	Currently Evaluating	Promulgation should occur by June 2004. Implementation expected by 2005.	Statewide
South Carolina NOx Control Regulation	This proposed regulation is designed to help control the growth of NOx emissions statewide and focuses on sources currently not subject to NOx control requirements. This proposed regulation would apply to new NOx sources but would exempt units that are regulated by other NOx regulations with equivalent requirements. The DHEC Board granted initial approval of the proposed regulation on October 9, 2003. An informational forum was held on November 24, 2003.	Currently Evaluating (See Attachment 1)	Promulgation should occur by June 2004. Implementation expected by 2005.	Statewide

Refer to the December 2003 Progress Reports submitted by individual areas for additional activities.

Measure under Consideration	Detailed description of measure	Current assessment of emission reductions	Proposed date for implementation	Geographic area and/or local government
	Final approval by the DHEC Board will be requested January 8, 2004, for submittal to the state legislature.			
CAIGE	Develop, implement and market a plan for reducing ground-level ozone precursors by state government.	Voluntary efforts Directionally Sound	April 2005	Statewide
Smart Highways	A plan to ensure transportation plans, programs and projects consider statewide and local air quality goals. Certain aspects of the Transportation Conformity regulations may be incorporated into such a plan.	Not applicable		Statewide
Initiative to reduce NOx emissions from large facilities within South Carolina	Staff within the Bureau of Air Quality, have met with some of the "larger" facilities in South Carolina to negotiate NOx emissions through the permitting process. Those reductions will be made available once they are finalized.	Currently Evaluating	April 2005	Statewide
Tier 2 standards	Federal emission standard for passenger cars, light trucks, and larger passenger vehicles. Program designed to focus on reducing the emissions most responsible for the ozone and particulate matter impact from these vehicles, including NOx and VOCs.	Currently Evaluating (See Attachment 2)	Phase in period 2004-2007	Statewide
Low Sulfur	Program to reduce average gasoline sulfur levels nationwide	Currently Evaluating (See Attachment 2)	Phase in period 2004-2007	Statewide
NOx SIP Call	Federal Rule calling for SIP revision that requires sources in 17 states, including South Carolina to reduce summertime NOx emissions.	18 percent reduction in NOx (See Attachment 2)	2004	Statewide

Refer to the December 2003 Progress Reports submitted by individual areas for additional activities.

Estimated Reductions Achieved by NO_x Control Standards from Uncontrolled Levels

Source Type	Control Technology and/or Emission Limit	Percent Reduction from Uncontrolled
Boilers and Water Heaters		
Natural Gas Fired Boilers		
≥10mmBTU/hr and < 100mmBTU/hr	Low NO _x Burners or equivalent technology capable of achieving 30ppmv @ 3% O ₂ Dry (0.036 lb/mmBTU)	50% ¹
≥100mmBTU/hr	Low NO _x Burners + Flue Gas Recirculation or equivalent technology capable of achieving 30 ppmv @ 3% O ₂ Dry (0.036 lb/mmBTU)	50- 60% ¹
Distillate Oil Fired Boilers		
≥10mmBTU/hr and < 100mmBTU/hr	Low NO _x Burners or equivalent technology capable of achieving 0.15 lb/mmBTU	50% ¹
≥100mmBTU/hr	Low NO _x Burners + Flue Gas technology capable of achieving 0.14 Recirculation or equivalent lb/mmBTU	60% ¹
Residual Oil Fired Boilers		
≥10mmBTU/hr and < 100mmBTU/hr	Low NO _x Burners or equivalent technology capable of achieving 0.3 lb/mmBTU	50% ¹
≥100mmBTU/hr	Low NO _x Burners + Flue Gas Recirculation or equivalent technology capable of achieving 0.3 lb/mmBTU	60% ¹

Refer to the December 2003 Progress Reports submitted by individual areas for additional activities.

Multiple Fuel Boilers		The emission limits for boilers burning multiple fuels are calculated in accordance with the formulas below. Additional fuels shall be addressed on a case-by-case basis.
≥ 10 mmBTU/hr and < 100mmBTU/hr	$E_n = [(0.036 \text{ lb/mmBTU } H_{np}) + (0.15 \text{ lb/mmBTU } H_{do}) + (0.3 \text{ lb/mmBTU } H_{ro}) + (0.35 \text{ lb/mmBTU } H_c) + (0.2 \text{ lb/mmBTU } H_w)] / (H_{np} + H_{do} + H_{ro} + H_c + H_w)$ <p>where: E_n is the nitrogen oxides emission limit (expressed as NO₂), ng/J (lb/million Btu) H_{np} is the heat input from combustion of natural gas, H_{do} is the heat input from combustion of distillate oil H_{ro} is the heat input from combustion of residual oil, H_c is the heat input from combustion of coal, H_w is the heat input from combustion of wood residue.</p>	$\approx 50\%$ ¹
≥ 100 mmBTU/hr	$E_n = [(0.036 \text{ lb/mmBTU } H_{np}) + (0.14 \text{ lb/mmBTU } H_{do}) + (0.3 \text{ lb/mmBTU } H_{ro}) + (0.25 \text{ lb/mmBTU } H_c) + (0.2 \text{ lb/mmBTU } H_w)] / (H_{np} + H_{do} + H_{ro} + H_c + H_w)$ <p>where: E_n is the nitrogen oxides emission limit (expressed as NO₂), ng/J (lb/million Btu) H_{np} is the heat input from combustion of natural gas, H_{do} is the heat input from combustion of distillate oil H_{ro} is the heat input from combustion of residual oil, H_c is the heat input from combustion of coal. H_w is the heat input from combustion of wood residue.</p>	$\approx 60\%$ ¹
<i>Wood Residue Boilers</i>		
All types	Combustion controls to minimize NOx emissions or equivalent technology capable of achieving 0.20 lb/mmBTU	0-50% ²
Coal Fired Stoker Fed Boilers		
< 250 mmBTU/hr	Combustion controls to minimize NOx emissions or equivalent technology capable of achieving 0.35 lb/mmBTU	34% ³

Refer to the December 2003 Progress Reports submitted by individual areas for additional activities.

≥ 250 mmBTU/hr	Combustion controls to minimize NO _x emissions or equivalent technology capable of achieving 0.25 lb/mmBTU	53% ³
Pulverized Coal Fired Boilers		
< 250 mmBTU/hr	Low NO _x Burners + Combustion controls to minimize NO _x emissions or equivalent technology capable of achieving 0.35 lb/mmBTU	50% ¹
≥ 250 mmBTU/hr	Low NO _x Burners + Combustion controls to minimize NO _x emissions + SCR or equivalent technology capable of achieving 0.14 lb/mmBTU	70%+ ¹
Municipal refuse fired boilers		
< 250 mmBTU/hr	Combustion modifications to minimize NO _x emissions + Flue Gas Recirculation or equivalent technology capable of achieving 200 ppmv @ 12% CO ₂ (0.35 lb/mmBTU)	12% ³
≥ 250 mmBTU/hr	Staged Combustion and Automatic Combustion Air Control + SCR or equivalent technology capable of achieving 0.18 lb/mmBTU	55% ³
Internal Combustion Engines		
Compression Ignition	Timing Retard $\leq 4^\circ$ + Turbocharger w/ Intercooler or equivalent technology capable of achieving 490 ppmv @ 15% O ₂ (7.64 gm/bhp-hr)	20-30% ¹
Spark Ignition	Lean Burn Technology or equivalent technology capable of achieving 1.0 gm/bhp-hr	87% ¹
Landfill or Digester Gas Fired	Lean Burn Technology or equivalent technology capable of achieving 1.25 gm/bhp-hr	$\approx 50\%$ ^{EST}

Refer to the December 2003 Progress Reports submitted by individual areas for additional activities.

Gas Turbines		
Simple Cycle – Natural Gas		
< 50 Megawatts	Combustion Modifications (e.g. dry low-NOx combustors) to minimize NOx emissions or equivalent technology capable of achieving 25 ppmv @ 15% O ₂ Dry (0.054 lb/mmBTU)	81% ⁴
≥ 50 Megawatts	Combustion Modifications (e.g. dry low-NOx combustors) to minimize NOx emissions or equivalent technology capable of achieving 9.0 ppmv @ 15% O ₂ Dry (0.033 lb/mmBTU)	84% ¹
<i>Combined Cycle – Natural Gas</i>		
< 50 Megawatts	Dry Low-NOx Combustors or equivalent technology capable of achieving 9.0 ppmv @ 15% O ₂ Dry (0.033 lb/mmBTU)	84% ¹
≥ 50 Megawatts	Dry Low-NOx Combustors + SCR or equivalent technology Capable of achieving 3.0 ppmv @ 15% O ₂ Dry (0.011lb/mmBTU)	94% ¹
<i>Simple Cycle - Distillate oil combustion</i>		
< 50 Megawatts	Combustion Modifications and water injection to minimize NOx emissions or equivalent technology capable of achieving 42 ppmv @ 15% O ₂ Dry Basis (0.16 lb/mmBTU)	68% ¹
≥ 50 Megawatts	Combustion Modifications and water injection to minimize NOx emissions or equivalent technology capable of achieving 42 ppmv @ 15% O ₂ Dry Basis (0.16 lb/mmBTU)	68% ¹
<i>Combined Cycle - Distillate oil combustion</i>		
< 50 Megawatts	Dry Low-NOx Combustors with water injection, or equivalent technology capable of achieving 42 ppmv @ 15% O ₂ Dry Basis (0.16 lb/mmBTU)	68% ¹

Refer to the December 2003 Progress Reports submitted by individual areas for additional activities.

≥ 50 Megawatts	Dry Low-NO _x Combustors, water injection, and SCR or Equivalent technology capable of achieving 10.0 ppmv @ 15% O ₂ Dry Basis (0.038 lb/mmBTU)	90% ¹
Landfill Gas Fired	Water or steam injection or low NO _x turbine design or equivalent technology capable of achieving 25 ppmv @ 15% O ₂ (0.097 lb/mmBTU)	48% ⁴
Cement Kilns		
All	Low NO _x Burner or equivalent technology capable of achieving a 30% reduction from uncontrolled levels	30%
Fluidized Bed Combustion (FBC) Boiler:		
Coal Fired	SNCR- Urea (Selective Noncatalytic Reduction - Urea) capable of achieving 0.07 lbs/mmBTU (51.8 ppm @ 3% oxygen)	75% ¹
Wood Fired	SNCR- Urea (Selective Noncatalytic Reduction - Urea) capable of achieving 0.07 lbs/mmBTU (51.8 ppm @ 3% oxygen)	55% ¹
Recovery Furnaces		
All	4 th level or air to recovery furnace/good combustion practices or equivalent technology capable of achieving 100 ppm @ 8% oxygen	0-30% ⁵
Lime Kilns		
All	Combustion controls or equivalent technology capable of achieving 175 ppm @ 10% oxygen	25% ³
Fuel Combustion Sources Not Otherwise Specified: (Examples include but are not limited to process heaters, dryers, furnaces, ovens, duct burners, incinerators, and smelters)		

Refer to the December 2003 Progress Reports submitted by individual areas for additional activities.

All	Low NO _x Burners or equivalent technology capable of achieving 30 ppmv @ 3% O ₂ Dry (0.036 lb/mmBTU)	0-60% ¹
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¹ – EPA 456/F-99-066R “EPA Technical Bulletin – Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), Why & How they are Controlled”, Nov. 1999.

² – EPA 453/R-94-022 “Alternative Control Techniques Document – NO_x Emissions from Industrial/Commercial/ Institutional Boilers”, March 1994

³ – Compared with emissions from EPA’s AP-42 “Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors”

⁴ – EPA’s “Emission Factor Documentation for AP-42 Section 3.1 Stationary Gas Turbines”, April 2000

⁵ - Information found on EPA’s RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse plus information found in the Willamette PSD permit review (SC).

Utility Reductions from EGUs in the NO_x SIP Call

<i>Utility</i>	<i>1998 Emissions¹ (tons/day)</i>	<i>2007 Emissions (tons/day)</i>	<i>2012 Emissions (tons/day)</i>
Progress Energy	13.76	30.97	30.97
SCE&G	147.8	84.06	84.06
Santee Cooper	151.65	21.34	30.97
Duke Power	17.21	13.70	13.70
Total	330.42 tons/day	150.07	159.70
Reduction from 1998 Levels	-	54.6%	51.7%

¹ - Emission data represents modeling episode only.

Note: Data is for the EGU units under the NO_x Trading Program Only.

Refer to the December 2003 Progress Reports submitted by individual areas for additional activities.

Reductions from Tier II and Low Sulfur Fuel Regulatory Changes

(For May 1998 Episode & Future Years Using Mobile6 Model)

Year	Mobile On-Road Emissions (tons/day)	% Reduction from 1998 Levels
1998	345	-
2007	153	55.6%
2010	128	62.9%
2012	116	66.3%

Refer to the December 2003 Progress Reports submitted by individual areas for additional activities.

**These are the Draft Plans of Emission Reduction Strategies for the Santee-Lynches Region submitted for the
December 10, 2003 Early Action Compact Milestone.**

Early Action Compact Milestone - December 2003
List of Emission Reduction Strategies Under Consideration

Clarendon County

According to the latest 8-hour ozone monitoring data, Clarendon County should remain attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. However, in an effort to assist other areas in South Carolina and in the interest of public health and the environment, in December 2002, Clarendon County agreed to participate in the 8-hour ozone early action process. Therefore, based on stakeholder consultation and taking into consideration resource and political constraints, the following emission reduction strategies remain under consideration. Clarendon County will continue to evaluate the air quality within the county and may implement one or more of the following measures under consideration.

Measure under consideration	Detailed description of measure	Current assessment of emission reductions	Proposed date for implementation	Geographic area and/or local government
Investigating County vehicle fleet	Review maintenance schedules and overall inspection program by County Vehicle Maintenance.	N/A	1 November 2003	County government
Investigate nature of school district vehicle operation and maintenance.	Seek to work with school districts similarly as the County's fleet.	N/A	1 November to 31 December 2003	County government
Introduce ozone reduction as a part of school science curriculum.	Use ozone reduction as a part of physical science or earth science class.	N/A	1 November to 31 December 2003	County government
Establish County spokesman for air quality.	Find the most logical point to disseminate ozone information and open burning requirements pursuant to air quality.	N/A	1 January to 28 February 2004	Geographic area
Develop open burning guidelines	Coordinate open burning with appropriate air quality constraints	N/A	1 January to 28 February 2004	Geographic area

Early Action Compact Milestone - December 2003
List of Emission Reduction Strategies Under Consideration

Kershaw County

According to the latest 8-hour ozone monitoring data, Kershaw County should remain attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. However, in an effort to assist other areas in South Carolina and in the interest of public health and the environment, in December 2002, Kershaw County agreed to participate in the 8-hour ozone early action process. Therefore, based on stakeholder consultation and taking into consideration resource and political constraints, the following emission reduction strategies remain under consideration. Kershaw County will continue to evaluate the air quality within the county and may implement one or more of the following measures under consideration.

Measure under consideration	Detailed description of measure	Current assessment of emission reductions	Proposed date for implementation	Geographic area and/or local government
Air Quality Contact	One person will be identified as the air quality contact. At a minimum, this contact will be responsible for ozone education/outreach and dissemination of ozone forecast.	Not available	March 2003	County Wide
Support Statewide Efforts	Kershaw County will support the efforts of SC DHEC regarding state-wide emission reduction strategies.	Not Available		County Wide
Community Awareness and Education	Enhancing ozone awareness will be a vital part of Kershaw County's EAP. A/E will include public speaking, distribution of educational materials, and increased media alerts concerning ozone and clean air awareness.	Not Available	June 2003	County Wide
Alternative Fuel Use	Plan for the use of alternative fuels where possible.		July 2004	County Government
Teleconferencing	Encourage the use of teleconferencing, and provide teleconferencing facilities and technologies.		January 2004	County Government
Media	Utilize local media for education/outreach activities, ozone forecast, PSA's, etc.		January 2004	County Wide
Fleet Scrappage	Implement a fleet scrappage or retirement program.		Existing	County Government

List of Emission Reduction Strategies Under Consideration

Lee County

According to the latest 8-hour ozone monitoring data, Lee County should remain attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. However, in an effort to assist other areas in South Carolina and in the interest of public health and the environment, in December 2002, Lee County agreed to participate in the 8-hour ozone early action process. Therefore, based on stakeholder consultation and taking into consideration resource and political constraints, the following emission reduction strategies remain under consideration. Lee County will continue to evaluate the air quality within the county and may implement one or more of the following measures under consideration.

Measure under consideration	Detailed description of measure	Current assessment of emission reductions	Proposed date for implementation	Geographic area and/or local government
Air Quality Contact	One person will be identified as the Air Quality Contact. At a minimum, this contact will be responsible for ozone education/outreach and dissemination of ozone forecast.	Not available	March 2003	County wide
Support state-wide efforts	Lee County will support the efforts of SC DHEC regarding state-wide emission reduction strategies.	Not available		County wide
Grass Cutting	Lee County Public Works will delay cutting grass till 6 p.m. on an Ozone Action Day.	Not available		County wide
Education	Lee County will work with school Districts to educate the children about ozone reduction	Not available		County wide
Ozone reduction	Lee County is actively searching for new and better ways to reduce ozone emission that will be suitable for Lee County	Not available		County wide

Early Action Compact Milestone - December 2003
List of Emission Reduction Strategies Under Consideration

Sumter County

According to the latest 8-hour ozone monitoring data, Sumter County should remain attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. However, in an effort to assist other areas in South Carolina and in the interest of public health and the environment, in December 2002, Sumter County agreed to participate in the 8-hour ozone early action process. Therefore, based on stakeholder consultation and taking into consideration resource and political constraints, the following emission reduction strategies remain under consideration. Sumter County will continue to evaluate the air quality within the county and may implement one or more of the following measures under consideration.

Measure under consideration	Detailed description of measure	Current assessment of emission reductions	Proposed date for implementation	Geographic area and/or local government
Air Quality Contact	County staff person responsible for air quality education/outreach and dissemination of ozone forecast.	Not available	March 2004	County wide
Support state-wide emission reduction efforts	County will offer support to DHEC for statewide emission reduction efforts such as open burning, and BACT	Not available	Upon implementation by state	County wide
Fleet management	Sumter County and City governments will consider purchase of alternative fueled or more fuel efficient vehicles when buying replacement	Not available	Not available	County wide
Alternative fuels	Sumter County and City governments will seek the latest information on low emission fuels for use in fleet vehicles	Not available	Not available	County wise
Education	Air Quality Contact will promote use of "Action for a Cleaner Tomorrow" curriculum with Districts 17 and 2	Not available	March 2004	County wide
Education	Air Quality Contact will develop list of speakers to make presentation on ozone reduction strategies	Not available	April 2004	County wise
Idle time reduction	County and City will develop education program to reduce idling time of fleet vehicles	Not available	April 2004	County wide
Varied maintenance hours	Cty. Dept. of Public Works will schedule maintenance activities to avoid peak time emissions during ozone alerts	Not available	April 2004	County wide
Tree ordinance	Strengthen existing tree ordinance to protect existing trees in new developments	Not available	Not available	County wide

Measure under consideration	Detailed description of measure	Current assessment of emission reductions	Proposed date for implementation	Geographic area and/or local government
Ozone alert notification	Develop system to notify county and city government agencies of ozone alert days and encourage implementation of strategies	Not available	April 2004	County wide
Tree Planting	Sumter Soil and Water Conservation District will provide technical assistance in planting/replanting 500 acres in trees per year	Not available	On going	County wide
Development model	Sumter Cty. Development Board will continue to support mixed use developments	Not available	On going	County wide
Alternative transportation modes	Support construction of pedestrian and bicycle paths when new roadways are built or improved	Not available	April 2004	County wide
Tree Planting	Continue activities necessary to remain a certified "Tree City"	Not available	On going	City wide